



## FOREIGN.

A Massacre of Christians Said to Be Imminent in the Turkish Provinces.

Foreign Occupation Considered Necessary to Prevent Wholesale Slaughter.

The Czar Prevails upon the Prince of Montenegro to Remain Neutral.

Lodzchowski Will Consult the Pope Concerning His Future Conduct.

The Carlists Reported to Have Withdrawn from the Siege of Hernani.

Programme of the Home-Rulers in the English Parliament.

## TURKEY.

TALK OF FOREIGN OCCUPATION.  
LONDON, Jan. 5.—A letter from Regius says: "All information confirms the opinion that not only in Austria is the situation of the revolutionary party so deplorable that but that some foreign occupation is absolutely necessary as a protection against the massacre of Christians wherever they are unarmed and helpless."

RECALLED.  
CONVENTIONAL, Jan. 5.—It is rumored that Servie Pasha, who was dispatched to Herzegovina at the outbreak of the insurrection as a special Commissioner of the Sultan, has been recalled.

POSTURE REVOCATION.  
RAJAH, Jan. 5.—Five Turkish steamers recently arrived at Kiel and landed five battalions of troops, and armament and provisions. Russia and Duge have been recalled.

MONTENEGRO URGES.  
VIENNA, Jan. 5.—The Montenegrin War Minister is now on his way to this city.

LOMBAARD, Jan. 5.—The Times publishes a Vienna telegram stating that in reply to the request of the Prince of Montenegro to be allowed to enter into action against Turkey, the Russian Ambassador informed him he was not entitled to do so.

This morning the Times publishes a letter from Vienna amplifying and confirming its telegram. It seems that the Prince of Montenegro wrote to Prince Gorcseck in the following words:

"I am deeply impelled by my throne and life. Prince Gorcseck entreated me to issue an order to the Emperor of Russia to direct the Spanish ambassador to the Philadelphia exhibition, and to receive the instructions of the Pope in regard to his future conduct."

SPAIN.  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.  
MANILA, Jan. 5.—A committee has been issued creating a Commission charged with establishing claims from the Spanish colonies at the Philadelphia exhibition. The Commission will draw up a memorandum relative to the exhibition. The Governors of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands will appoint members.

CARTISTS SHOT.  
LONDON, Jan. 5.—Advice from Madrid states that several Cartist officers and soldiers have been shot at Estella for conspiracy against Don Carlos.

HERNANI.

It is asserted at Madrid that the Cartists have raised the siege of Hernani in consequence of the decision of a council of war.

GERMANY.  
THOMAS' CONFIDENCE.  
BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Mr. Thomas, or Mrs. Thomas, the widow of the Bremerhaven dynamite assassin, has delivered to the Berlin chamber of commerce her husband's voluminous correspondence.

THE AMERICAN NOTE.  
LONDON, Jan. 5.—The dispatch from Berlin to the effect that the German Government was not prepared to recognize the independence of the American Republics, has elicited a protest from the Foreign Office.

The Foreign Office reports that the Porte has ordered all the croats to be in readiness to start for the Black Sea and Albanian ports.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE IN FAVOR OF PEACE.  
THE TIMES' VIEWS concerning the religious influence of the Catholic Church, which has issued a pastoral letter in which it upbraids the clerics for fermenting insurrection, and requiring them to abstain from politics, has caused the Powers to have a decided aversion to the example of France.

FRANCE'S STATE.

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—A note in Government circles that Count Andradey's project for reform in the insurrectionary districts of Turkey has been favorably received by France and Italy, and that the Emperor of Austria has responded to the Times' telegraph: "I learn from an authoritative source that France to-day notified Austria that she concurred without reservation in the plan for the reorganization of the Ottoman Empire." All the Powers have voted in favor of the decision of France.

ISSUE OF DOCUMENTS.  
BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Times' note to the St. Petersburgh Government has signified a decree authorizing the issue of Government paper to the amount of £75,000,000 sterling a year. This paper is apparently to meet the opposite demands of the treasury and to provide a fund for the payment of debts.

The Prussian Government has made a proposal for an increase of the greatest political and financial magnitude.

THE CENSUS.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The French census was taken on the last of December, and some of the results, subject to further verification, have been published. It appears that since 1871 the population has increased 16.7 per cent., or 1,965,745, inhabiting Paris.

Hannover, 1855, an increase of 13.83 per cent.; Dresden, 1865, 15 per cent.; Berlin, 1860, or 2.7 per cent.; Hamburg, 1865, 10.2 per cent.; Stuttgart, 1865, 10.78; or 13 per cent.; Frankfurt, 1863, 12.13, or 13 per cent.; Strasburg, 1870, 10.75, or 17.4 per cent.; and Strasbourg, 1842, an increase of 5.72%.

Egypt.

ENGLAND'S FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION.  
LONDON, Jan. 5.—It is now said that Mr. Gladstone, the English Minister of Finance, has appointed a committee to inquire into the condition of the ex-Queen Isabella, and the King of Spain, and that Neilson has been retained for the purpose. The committee will be charged with investigating the condition of the ex-Queen Isabella and her son, Alfonso XII, who has been excluded from the Spanish succession.

RELATIONS WITH EGYPT.  
LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Moslem Gazette, dilating upon the communications of your Constantine correspondent, complains that "Russia, having been unable to secure the support of Turkey, is now reduced to wishing to preserve the Ottoman Empire till the time when it will submit to her sway." But the Moslem Gazette adds: "We have pursued any but an absolutely disinterested and conservative policy towards Turkey. She certainly was always anxious to alleviate the sufferings of the Moslems, and to assist them in their efforts to establish a semi-independent position for Servia and Roumania; but regarding the existence of Turkey as a great, bold, and dangerous neighbor, not subject to the Porte we were always anxious to support her."

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RELATIONS WITH GREECE.  
ATHENS, Jan. 5.—The Chamber of Deputies has resolved that all men of the late Byzantine Ministry except one shall be tried by a court of justice for violation of the Electoral Law.

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—The Greek press observe that the trials which have supervened since Russia first displayed an inclination to maintain her hold over the Balkans, and to attempt to preserve Turkey in a state of insurable disease against the time when it may be convenient for Russia to improve "the sick man's" affairs. But the Moslem Gazette, which has been entertained for a few days ago that Russia immediately indorsing a new Anti-Ottoman proposal is no longer felt with equal confidence.

Russia is stated to have requested Austria to give to her propositions the shape and the form in which they are to be communicated, first to the Austro-Russian negotiations, which have lasted for months without producing any practical result, are not referred by Russia to a higher and even less united tribunal.

GREAT BRITAIN.  
THE HOME-RULERS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Yesterday, at Dublin, Ireland, there was a conference of the members of the Home Rule party, and those who are to be Home Rule party. They agreed to propose to the Home Rule bill to be introduced by Isaac Butt. The Home Rule bill will be a fixture of tenor and fair rents. Mr. Butt will also seek leave to introduce a bill making a larger provision for university education in Ireland. At the close of the Easter recess, the attention of the House will be called to the severity of the Coercion act, the cattle trade, and Amnesty bill.

THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY BILL.

Thomas Hughes, who has been invited to be

the umpire in the international match between the British and American college orators, in American waters, says that the passing necessary of his own home duties will prevent him from going to the United States, and that he can only hope that the contest may take place. His only fear is that some of the members of the British crew are peculiarly unable to embrace the occasion, although he says that the world enthusiastically accepts the American challenge.

HOME RECOGNIZED.

The Mayor of Harwich gave a supper to the crew of the tug Liverpool for their services in removing the wreck of the Deutschland, and divided \$150 among the men.

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THE PRINCE OF MADRAS.

The Prince of Madras was carried from her bed, and a long speech presented to the General Hospital. He was buried in London, and the Princess Stokes is buried in London to his parents.

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THE GREAT NEW YORK DEFAULCATION.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engaged by the Kellings Opera Company. "Il Trovatore."

MCKEEVER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and Lake. Engaged by the Cast of the Opera Company. "The Pretty Perfumer."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "The Forty Thieves."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Georgia Minstrels.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Engagement of the Harrigan and Hart Combination. "The Doyle Brothers."

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon, "Red Riding-Hood" and "Dead Snow." Evening, "The Adventures of a Country Girl" and "Dead Snow."

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANIA LODGE, NO. 109, A. F. & A. M.—The annual communication for the election of officers and the installation of the new officers, Saturday evening, Jan. 6, 1876, at 8 o'clock, at the hall. Let every member be present. President of the Lodge, T. J. TITIN, M. E. St. JOHN, Secretary.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, January 6, 1876.

Slightly colder weather is predicted for this locality to-day.

Greenbacks at the New York Produce Exchange yesterday opened and closed at \$34.

The House Committee on Appropriations will recommend a reduction of \$116,620 from the estimate submitted by Secretary BELKNAP for the annual appropriation for the West Point Military Academy.

Capt. SAWTER, of the ship *Orpheus*, which carried the wreck of the steamer *Pacific*, and was afterwards run ashore and abandoned in Bayside Sound, is on trial in San Francisco, the charge being that he wilfully wrecked his own ship.

The Republican State Convention of New Hampshire yesterday nominated a State ticket and adopted a platform favoring a resumption of specie payments, opposing a third term, and advocating the adoption of Mr. BLAINE's non-sectarian constitutional amendment.

Buffalo's defaulting City Treasurer has returned and surrendered himself to the authorities. He procured bail to the amount of \$50,000, and offers to assist in administering upon his assets so that they may be made to cover all claims.

A resolution, offered by Mr. CAULFIELD, was yesterday adopted by the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to enter upon an investigation of the charges of fraud and mismanagement in the construction of the Chicago Custom-House building.

United States Paymaster SPAULDING, of San Francisco, whose Chief Clerk, PINNEY, was so remarkably successful in defrauding the Government, was yesterday arrested and imprisoned on Mare Island. It is supposed that suspicions of complicity in the PINNEY peculations have led to the arrest of Paymaster SPAULDING.

The trouble between Hungary and Austria is largely a financial one. The former wishes to establish a National Bank of her own, and have its irredeemable currency made legal tender throughout the dual Empire. The Austrians propose have been too badly bitten by their own wild-cats to want the Hungarian species turned loose upon them.

In the second oratorical contest of the Inter-collegiate Association, which took place in New York Tuesday night, the first prize in the Greek examination was awarded to Miss JULIA J. THOMAS, of Cornell, the only young woman who entered the lists. But the tyrant man secured the finest prize after all—he secured Miss JULIA herself, who became Mrs. IRVING soon after the examination.

A plan for the removal from political influence of the system of selecting jurors in the Federal Courts had been devised by Mr. HORXEN, of Pennsylvania, and embodied in a bill which was introduced in Congress yesterday. The bill contemplates that each Judge of the United States Circuit Court shall call to his aid two prominent citizens of different political predilections, and with their advice and counsel shall himself select the panel of jurors, the United States Marshal having nothing to do in the matter.

The Democratic Legislature of Mississippi do not take kindly to Gov. AXON's message. They are in high dudgeon at what they characterize his partisanship coloring of the recent troubles between the whites and blacks, and it is quite probable that the impeachment will be considerably aggravated by the Governor's injudicious message. A resolution was yesterday introduced expressing the willingness of the House to receive and consider any communication relating to State affairs, but declining to both with campaign documents.

Senator MORAN, of Vermont, yesterday introduced a bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal-tenders by the issue or sale of bonds bearing interest not exceeding the rate of 4 per cent, in accordance with the act of July 14, 1870, and thus to carry into effect the Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1873; and further providing that all contracts made after Jan. 1, 1873, shall be payable in hard money unless otherwise stipulated, and prescribing the coin reserve to be held by the National Banks. Mr. MORAN announced his intention to speak upon the bill to-day.

In Chicago produce markets were rather quiet yesterday. Meats were quiet and steady, closing at \$19.20 cash and \$19.35<sup>c</sup> per pound for February. Lard was quiet and unchanged, closing at \$12.27<sup>c</sup> per 100 lbs.

cash and \$12.40 for February. Meats were in fair demand and firm, at 47<sup>c</sup> per lb. for shoulders, boxed, 10<sup>c</sup> per lb. for short ribs, and 10<sup>c</sup> per lb. for short clams. Highwines were moderately active and unchanged, at \$1.69 per gallon. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was less active and 10<sup>c</sup> lower, closing at 95<sup>c</sup> for February and 93<sup>c</sup> for March. Corn was quiet and easier, closing at 43<sup>c</sup> cash and 42<sup>c</sup> per pound for February. Oats were in fair request and 5<sup>c</sup> lower, closing at 30c cash and 30<sup>c</sup> for February. Rye was quiet at 66c. Barley was active and easier, closing at 78c for January and 76c for February. Hogs were fairly active and 10c higher; sales at \$6.50<sup>c</sup> 73<sup>c</sup>. Cattle were dull and unchanged. Sheep were in good demand and fairly steady. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.62<sup>c</sup> in greenbacks at the close.

The foreign news of this morning contains several items relative to the Turkish provincial imbroglio. The Prince of Montenegro, desirous of having a brush with his natural enemy, the Emperor of Russia, and been advised that it is not his best policy to do so. Each person, therefore, who feels that he is sufficiently aggrieved to warrant the expenses of a lawsuit must contest the assessment for himself. But the very fact that there is no relief except in the courts, and perhaps not there, should prompt every citizen to do his share in the way of averting a recurrence of the outrage. It is well, therefore, that the whole case should be decided for the people. The outcome itself consists of the inequality of the assessment, which is threefold, and as follows:

1. A proportion of the personal to the real assessment in the South Division. In former years the real property was assessed at five-sixths of the aggregate value and the personal at one-sixth; in the present levy more than one-third of the whole valuation is in personal property, and less than two-thirds in the real property—houses and lands.

2. There has been a discrimination in the three towns. This is the proportion of the personal valuation in the North and West Divisions is only about one of personal to five for real property, while in the South Division it is, as stated, more than one to two, which shows that the South Division was assessed more than double for personality.

3. The other inequalities, and those which bear most heavily, are individual, and permit no escape assessment altogether, while others are assessed at double what they ought to be.

These are the evils. The cause is to be found in the system and the incompetent character of the men to whom the assessment is intrusted. The radical remedy is to be looked for in the abolition of the system and the substitution of one which will assure a uniformity of assessment. The Citizens' Association has very sensibly drawn the attention of the voters to the fact that there will be another assessment before the system can be changed. Town officers will be ballot-box snifflers next spring, and proceed under the present law to the assessment and collection of taxes as usual. For the current year, therefore, the only remedy lies with the people themselves, who must give as much time and thought to the next town election as any general election. Both political parties should put good men in nomination, and leave the humbler element out altogether; the good citizens must take possession of the polls and exclude the repeaters and the ballot-box snifflers. If competent men can be selected for the three Assessors, the trouble may be bridged over until permanent relief can be afforded. The permanent relief itself is to be found in the following measures:

1. By voting at the next general election in the fall "Against the continuance of Township Organization," as provided by the State Constitution.

2. By securing from the State Legislature next winter the creation of an office of County Assessor, with a subordinate organization and a system similar to the city organization and system of assessing property previous to the adoption of the act of 1872, which will assure uniformity.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A dispatch from Washington indicates that Chicago will probably be selected as the locality of the National Republican Convention next summer. This is the proper thing to do. There are no good reasons why it should not be held here; on the other hand, there are many reasons why it should not.

This is the only one "greenbacker" on the Committee.—Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania.

All the others are either enthusiastic in their devotion to sound money, or (like Mr. GARDNER, of Ohio) so committed to it by the sentiment of their constituents that they cannot do otherwise than stand by it.

The Republican minority in the House of Representatives yesterday laid another clever snare for the Democrats, and the latter promptly put both feet into it. It was a most admirably devised plan to demonstrate the hollow insincerity and rank hypocrisy of their opponents, and it succeeded as perfectly as could have been desired. Mr. COX, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that all other things being equal, the preference should be given to the loyal soldier in the bestowal of places within the gift of the Government, and committing the House to the policy of allowing liberal pensions to disabled and crippled soldiers and their widows, orphans, and other dependents. Of course, it wouldn't do to vote against such a resolution and it was adopted. But the trap was sprung a little later by a resolution offered by Mr. FOX, of Illinois, declaring that, in view of the principle just indorsed, the officers of the House be instructed to give to well-qualified Union soldiers the preference over Confederates in filling the subordinate positions.

There was no escape out of the dilemma except by absolute stultification. But the case was desperate, and, at the motion of FRANCIS WOOD, the Democrat accomplished the necessary somersault and contemptuously buried the resolution in the Centennial Committee.

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The Republicans are now in a quandary.

They will find persons friends or relatives here. They will find the best of living accommodations and the most reasonable.

Chicago being unexcelled as a place of summer resort, they will have pure air and water, pleasant days and cool nights, instead of the sultry and disagreeable weather of other cities.

They will be in the great mart of the world.

Now, New York, San Francisco, St. Paul, Charleston, and St. Louis, can get here without difficulty.

It is a central point,

hub from which the spokes radiate in all directions.

It can be reached by all the telegraphs.

It is a national, political, and geographical centre.

It is cosmopolitan. All the delegates, no matter whence they come, will find personal friends or relatives here. They will find the best of living accommodations and the most reasonable.

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It is a national, political, and geographical centre.

It is cosmopolitan. All the delegates, no matter whence they come, will find personal friends or relatives here. They will find the best of living accommodations and the most reasonable.

Chicago being unexcelled as a place of summer resort, they will have pure air and water, pleasant days and cool nights, instead of the sultry and disagreeable weather of other cities.

They will be in the great mart of the world.

Now, New York, San Francisco, St. Paul, Charleston, and St. Louis, can get here without difficulty.

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party for the sake of pushing the programme. This was not very popular, and it was the one hope of the party lies in a new programme. CHAMBERLAIN is an avowed advocate of land reform, but indulged only in cautious generalities on this occasion, while JOSEPH ALEX was explicit in his demand for votes for the agricultural sorts of England. At Sheffield, where HARTINGTON spoke, the only resolution passed was one advocating in general terms the union of all Liberals, but not defining one of the planks in the platform on which they were to unite. At Manchester, on the other hand, the same evening, resolutions were adopted in favor of household suffrage, without distinction of sex, the establishment and disendowment of both the English and Scotch Churches, secular education and national schools, and land-reform. Various minor matters were also formally adopted as objects of party effort. Thus, while the elected Liberal leader was advising his Sheffield audience to stand still, the Manchester men were cheering a speaker who said: "We repudiate any leader who asks us to stand still." That is sound doctrine. A party is like water. It must constantly move to keep any semblance of fresh life. Stagnation and decomposition are the main marks of a stand-still party and a standing

The defeat of the political rings in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and other cities, has been followed by a very decided and gratifying defeat in a most unexpected quarter, and one where the result will have a most important influence. The Philadelphia City Ring has hitherto been supposed to be so strongly entrenched as to defy displacement, and yet a ruinous breach has been made in the walls which will result in eventual overthrow. In advantage is taken of the first victory. This victory consists in the defeat of Mr. A. WILSON HENRY, candidate of the corrupt Ring elements for President of the Common Council, a position which he has held for the past three years. The situation was not unlike that now existing in Chicago. Under his administration the floating debt of the city has increased from \$1,748,450 to \$2,512,517. The man HENRY was the chief of the Ring, and, having the appointment of the Committees that reported appropriations, played into the hands of the Ring and robbed the people until at last they resisted, especially when there was a prospect of an enormously heavy tax to pay off the increase of debt. One after another, the *Times*, the *Inquirer*, the *Telegraph*, and the *Advertiser*, took up the fight in behalf of the people and against the Ring, which had the *North American and Bulletin* upon its side. The fight was a bitter one, and it ended in a victory for the right. The moral is an obvious one—that when the honest tax-payers of any community unite to resist the tax-eaters and corrupt rings, they can accomplish their purpose if they are only active, courageous, and united. The lesson is clear to Chicago. If such a powerful organization as the Philadelphia Ring can be broken, the honest and respectable people of Chicago need not despair of smashing the Ring which is oppressing them and overwhelming them with taxation.

Advices from Washington state that the Democratic and Confederates in the House are not so desirous of investigating as they were, and that we may not, after all, witness the Millennium which was to follow the Democratic and Confederate advent to power. The leaders begin to find that the thing is overdone when every member arrives in Washington with his pockets filled with investigation resolutions, much of which can lead only to ridiculous results, and many of them to equally ridiculous failure. Besides this, the additional danger is involved that in some cases the investigations may prove to be boomerangs, returning to bate Democratic heads. The country has already had one sample of Democratic reforms in State politics since the fall elections of 1874. It is pretty evident that in national politics Democratic reform means only investigation of Republicans for partisan purposes; but as the Republicans are already investigating themselves with eager alacrity and thoroughness, and are driving the rats out of the hold and clearing the rubbish of the deck of the old ship, preparatory to general action next fall, the Confederate programme of investigation has already become a work of supererogation. The Republicans are leaving little for the dominant party in the House to do in their direction, and the idea that they will reform any Democratic abuses is too absurd to be entertained. Our CARTER and BARNEY CAMPFIELD, therefore, having really nothing to do in the way of investigating, are free to devote their time and genius to tinkering the Constitution, improving the republican form of government, and correcting the numerous mistakes made by the fathers of the Republic.

Gov. KELLOGG has managed to make several mistakes in Louisiana, but his biggest theoretical blunder is contained in his recent message. He gravely informs the State that it should do what it can to maintain a protective tariff. The sugar and rice of Louisiana are exchanged for clothing, shoes, hats, umbrellas, implements, and all manner of machinery. Each and every one of these commodities costs the people of Louisiana much more sugar and rice than they would under a revenue tariff. The Governor's recommendation, then, may fitly be summarized somewhat as follows: "We are getting too much for what we have to sell; our interests demand that the United States should prevent any one's giving as much goods in exchange for our rice and sugar as we are getting now; we would be richer if we received less goods for our stuff." Is Louisiana, then, suffering from an overplus of prosperity?

The Presidency of the Senate is still a matter of discussion in the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. EDMUND'S resolution calling for a new election on the 1st inst. is under consideration, and the question is whether or not the Senate has the right to choose a President pro tem. at this time. A decision will probably be reached today; but it seems that more importance is given the subject than it really possesses, since Mr. FENSTER has been confirmed in the place by the vote just before the recess, so there is no further question about the presidential succession in case of Gen. Seward's death.

The recent fire in the Catholic Church at Arteson, Mass., which created a panic among the congregation, resulting fortunately in a few casualties, cannot be read without wonder. In this instance, a curtain draping the statue of the Virgin Mary took fire from the candles about the altar. Had it not been the presence of mind of a young man who fled forward, tore off the drapery and threw out the fire, the most disastrous consequences might have ensued. It is but a

year since that a most horrible catastrophe occurred in a South American cathedral from the same cause. The Holyoke disaster in Massachusetts, last spring, by which over 200 persons were sacrificed, was due solely to the same cause. The frequent occurrence of these catastrophes ought to suggest a lesson of carelessness and lack of foresight. It is especially urgent from the fact that the statue of the Virgin is draped only on special festival days, and at such times the churches are usually crowded to overflowing, thus increasing the danger arising from a sudden panic.

**TAGLIAPRETTA** is an Italian opera-singer. Last year he was under the Standard troops. When the combination bursted, TAGLIAPRETTA got himself out of a situation and much reduced financially. He was humble enough though. At the beginning of this season, TAGLIAPRETTA so far tampered with his soaring spirit as to accept a situation in the ADELAIDE PHILLIPS' company. He worked hard, and became a valuable member of the organization. The women suited on him; his spirits rose. They made love to him; he became intoxicated—delirious with joy. He discovered that he had a delicate organization, but he must not strain himself, that would sicken. He did not let them cast off for a name, and was a good singer. His wife, however, was a woman of ill repute, and she announced that he would not sing. His conduct caused an uproar, but he remained firm. Suits and counter-suits followed. The entire population of Cincinnati was divided into two classes—those who loved TAGLIAPRETTA and those who hated TAGLIAPRETTA. The women constituted the first class and the men the second. The papers were flooded with communications. One base, envious man, thinly disguised by the signature "LEONORA STERN," published a card announcing that TAGLIAPRETTA was a good artist, a handsome gentleman, and a good man, but that he had the bad luck to be allowed to do as he did—sing. That brutal observation, which seemed to be intended for irony, met with the silent contempt it deserved. The storm in Cincinnati has subsided; for TAGLIAPRETTA, also, has fled. The man who offered to wager a new hat that he will turn up next in New York as a member of the troupe that is to support TITANUS. If he does, we fear the census would say that TAGLIAPRETTA was a cunning sharer, and provoked a quarrel with Adelaida Phillips in order to gain ground for breaking his contract and obtaining a higher salary. But the good, legal women of Cincinnati, who never forgot the honorable man, "handsome does as handsome is," will never desert TAGLIAPRETTA.

#### PERSONAL.

James A. Froude has returned to England from Capetown.

Madeleine Borgese, wife of the Brazilian Minister at Washington, has introduced Sunday-evening reception.

We suppose Tweed smokes the Boss cigar in Cuba. Better men have committed that criminal act. Eb. Mason?

G. W. Clarke will represent the United States National Board of Trade at the meeting of the Dominion Board at Ottawa Jan. 18.

Tilton failed to draw a good audience in Baltimore. The city is full of pretty girls; and the husbands and brothers thought Dory was too handsome and romanced.

Tom Allen, the bruiser, has made arrangements to appear on the stage. All the dramatic critics in the country have prepared their reviews, and are now waiting to see what may happen.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks the Hon. Milton SKYER, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, has an opportunity to distinguish himself, because it was a little resolution touching public lands which drew out the celebrated drama of the Vice-Presidential election.

The *Advertiser* (*Ad*) *Frisco* has noticed and reported a decided movement on the part of the Democratic press of Illinois in favor of Judge BREWER for the next Presidency. The *Advertiser*, *Signal*, the *Ashland Advocate*, and the East St. Louis *Gazette* are representatives of the class.

Kine Lamar must be careful. There is reason to believe that Boss Shepherd and his District colleagues are trying to reach the Democratic Executive Committee. Shepherd & Co. It is known, are completely independent of party, and would not, in their judgment, be implicated in that sordid business of the grand jury.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republicans, is making preparations for a Sunday edition of his paper, which, it is expected, will make a lively rattling among the dry bones of the New England dons. Shades of Cotton Mather preserveth us!

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Demand for Loans Well Sustained from City Sources.

**Heavy Receipts of Currency from the Country.**

The Produce Markets Less Active--Packing Still Drags.

**Revisions Steady--Wheat Weak--Corn Dull and Easier.**

### FINANCIAL.

The local situation remains one of firmness rather than great activity. The discount lines of the banks are still at a moderate premium from the Board of Trade for money with which to meet the sum that is accumulating over. There is a larger variety of business paper offered. The country is still a borrower, but in most cases country correspondents have no money to lend. The amounts are entitled to a large part.

Rates of discount at the time of year at \$20 per month. Out-of-town borrowers can get accommodation with much less than a month ago.

On the street there is not much surplus liquid capital. The requirements of leaders as to security are very exacting.

New York exchange is received in large quantities on country account. The amount made is not large. Sales were made between banks at 75c premium for \$1,000.

The receipts of currency from the country are being a large part of it being for New York exchange.

The clearings were \$4,200,000.

The German National Bank has received a quarterly dividend of 12 per cent, payable Jan. 15.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce for 1875 were elected:

President, L. G. Davis; Vice-President, John H. Koven; Manager, D. S. Hale.

**AMERICAN RAILROAD FINANCES FOR 1875.**

In a review of the business American railroads for 1875, the "Borden Journal" states that the chief result of the year was the completion of the transcontinental, metal, lumber, and machinery. Nearly the usual quantities of meat and breadstuffs have gone to market, but this business has been very unevenly distributed among the railroads, in consequence of the wide distribution of crops in certain districts. The total deficit of the year was \$10,000,000, and the Eastern, but a number of other roads have been enabled to continue the payment of their interest only by borrowing.

There has been a wholesale liquidation of the broken-down roads, showing shrinkages of 300,000 per cent in the value of the property. California has had about one-half of the value of the country, but has been sent to Washington since the end of the year. On the Southern Pacific over 4,000 miles are now engaged.

**DECEMBER WITHDRAWALS OF BANK-NOTE CURRENCY.**

In accordance with the law authorizing the Committee of Credit to withdraw bank-note currency, it has been deposited as the sum of \$1,000,000, to be used to withdraw the rate of \$1,000,000 each \$100 deposited in legal-tenders. The following amounts of legal-tenders have been sent to Washington since Nov. 1, 1875, from the States named:

Connecticut, \$1,000,000; Massachusetts, \$1,000,000.

New York, \$1,000,000; New Jersey, \$1,000,000.

Pennsylvania, \$1,000,000; Maryland, \$1,000,000.

Virginia, \$1,000,000; Texas, \$1,000,000.

Ohio, \$1,000,000; Indiana, \$1,000,000.

Michigan, \$1,000,000; Iowa, \$1,000,000.

Kansas, \$1,000,000; Montana, \$1,000,000.

Total, \$12,000,000.

A NICE CROP.

The Hartford Courant has prepared a table giving the amount of grain raised to the corporations of Hartford. The total amount of surplus grain is \$10,000,000. This makes a total of \$10,000,000 for each \$100 deposited in legal-tenders. The following amounts of legal-tenders have been sent to Washington since Nov. 1, 1875, from the States named:

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**GOVERNMENT BONDS.**

The bonds of the United States are growing in favor.

The latest London Economist at hand, Dec. 14, says:

Capital continues to be invested in United States Government bonds; the country being evidently in a position to meet its obligations.

As regards the long-contested disturbances in Cuba, there is only a latent and uncertain influence.

A prominent banking-house of New York in recent days has taken a large sum of money from its depositors, while the most profitable yield 2½ per cent.

Another paid 2½, and another 2½. Five Savings Banks paid each 6 per cent on the deposits, which amounted together to nearly \$1,000,000.

There are many fine savings-banks of considerable character, of which they do not merit any dividends; a few consider them because their profits are so large; but the rest have made none.

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**UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS.**

United States 5s of '71, Int., 12½%; 5s of '72, 12½%; 5s of '73, 12½%; 5s of '74, 12½%; 5s of '75, 12½%; 5s of '76, 12½%; 5s of '77, 12½%; 5s of '78, 12½%; 5s of '79, 12½%; 5s of '80, 12½%; 5s of '81, 12½%; 5s of '82, 12½%; 5s of '83, 12½%; 5s of '84, 12½%; 5s of '85, 12½%; 5s of '86, 12½%; 5s of '87, 12½%; 5s of '88, 12½%; 5s of '89, 12½%; 5s of '90, 12½%; 5s of '91, 12½%; 5s of '92, 12½%; 5s of '93, 12½%; 5s of '94, 12½%; 5s of '95, 12½%; 5s of '96, 12½%; 5s of '97, 12½%; 5s of '98, 12½%; 5s of '99, 12½%; 5s of '00, 12½%; 5s of '01, 12½%; 5s of '02, 12½%; 5s of '03, 12½%; 5s of '04, 12½%; 5s of '05, 12½%; 5s of '06, 12½%; 5s of '07, 12½%; 5s of '08, 12½%; 5s of '09, 12½%; 5s of '10, 12½%; 5s of '11, 12½%; 5s of '12, 12½%; 5s of '13, 12½%; 5s of '14, 12½%; 5s of '15, 12½%; 5s of '16, 12½%; 5s of '17, 12½%; 5s of '18, 12½%; 5s of '19, 12½%; 5s of '20, 12½%; 5s of '21, 12½%; 5s of '22, 12½%; 5s of '23, 12½%; 5s of '24, 12½%; 5s of '25, 12½%; 5s of '26, 12½%; 5s of '27, 12½%; 5s of '28, 12½%; 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## THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Thomas Pickering has sold to Edwin A. Rice, for \$5,000, and undivided half of 216 by 15 feet on the northeast corner of Walnut street and Ashland avenue.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Mr. C. H. Johnson, was 46 degrees; 10 a.m., 49; 12 m., 51; 4 p.m., 48; 8 p.m., 37.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the remains of William Reidy, who died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 232 North Sangamon street. The jury returned a verdict of death by brain disease.

One gentleman who, when making calls on New Year's Day or two of the subsequent days, had been unable to get into the office of Dr. Hart, makes and finds that it don't fit as well as Mr. J. A. Smith & Co. do, he can exchange back by calling at the editorial rooms of the Tribune.

Information was received yesterday from Dr. Woods, that C. F. Kotterer, of this city, met with a terrible accident at that place Friday last by the falling of a rock in a mine. He is reported as a resident of the Eleventh Ward, and at the time of his accident fears were entertained that he would not recover.

Col. Quirk of the Second Regiment, has issued an order appointing John Lanigan, Adjutant; W. J. O'Brien, Quartermaster; John P. Finerty, of the Engineers; Theaters, Quartermaster-Sergeant; and W. P. Durkin, Paymaster.

At about 8 o'clock last evening a man named Lewis Philip Holman was found lying on the steps of the West Branch of the Turnpike, near the bridge, in condition. An officer was sent for and by the time he arrived the man was dead. He was taken first to the station, and thence to his home, which is at the corner of Division and Harrison streets. The deceased was employed at the Coliseum as a waiter.

Yesterday afternoon another accident was suffered to the already long list caused by reckless drivers. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little boy, about four years old, was run over by a truck driven by John Burns near the corner of Jefferson and Adams street. The little fellow had his left leg broken above the knee, and was laid up for a week. He was taken to his residence at the Everett Hospital, and was attended by Dr. Seymour. In this case the teamster was conscientious enough to see the little fellow home, and explain the accident.

Mr. Chapman, architect, on Madison street, on the proportion of the Bank of Commerce, on Madison street, as mentioned in yesterday's Tribune, but the facts in the case, as learned yesterday, put the matter in a very different light. Mr. Chapman, a young man, a hardware factor, and had sold some of his goods to the restaurant man, for which he naturally wanted recompence. Going to the place where the man had begun to practice, he again met him, often been promised it, and finally told to swear for his money, he was met with scorn by the banker man, and ordered out. He soon followed by the waiter of the restaurant, who set upon him violently and beat him brutally. A policeman came along, and, as usual, arrested the waiters party. Mr. Chapman

had a suit at the bar, and was dismissed.

**THE GRAND CENTRAL.**

ANOTHER SERIES OF EXTRA PERFORMANCE.

Some weeks ago THE TRIBUNE exposed a den of vice at the Grand Central Theatre, known as the Grand Central Variety Theatre, on the corner of M. Vanderbilt and a heavy-weight, vaudeville troupe. This place is a resort for bad characters, and the facts previously given in this journal related to a man who had been most cruelly beaten by Vanderbilt and his keepers. It seems that this was not the only case that has occurred in the place. Only recently a party of three young men went into the low resort, and, after having partaken of some of the vile stuff sold there, they were invited into a wine-room. It should be painted and powdered faces, the cheap, gamy tunnel, and the painted limb. It is not a regular admission-fees but the extra is placed on the bill, and all the girls are dressed up in the latest, a new variety, also originated from this same horrid smells and iniquities. Such a house was the grand central, after a

A TRAGEDY was enacted on Dr. De Wolf Heath's In-pector, and obtained from him the following information: Tuesday night the wind was rather heavy, and the steam whistles from the North Branch River, and the furnaces of the Stock-Yards, and the fertilizing-factories, instead of going upward, was forced down by the heavier air, and the cloud of smoke like a horrible pall, hung over the city. The passing of such a mass of smoke, those in the Stock-Yards do not run at night, and consequently from these no smell could be arisen. The stock-factories in the Stock-Yards, at the south end of the Stock-Yards, it seemed were in full blast. Tuesday night, and it was the same with the others who made the noise of our citizens. The author of this article has promised to pass health regulations somewhat similar to those in this city in regard to fertilizing-factories, but have failed thus far. The police have been directed to the Stock-Yards, and he would endeavor to have the nuisance abated at once by having the owners of the places indicted. He thinks these establishments are as they are a nuisance which in times proves almost unbearable, but it was a hard master to give a case to them which would hold the courts.

**CAR PARK DRIVING' ASSOCIATION.**

The Central Park Driving Association held their first annual meeting last evening at 8 p.m. at the Hotel, corner of West Madison and State streets.

Mr. E. M. Corby was elected Chairman, and W. E. McElroy Secretary.

The Charter was read, and a Board of Directors was chosen to serve, but that was afterwards withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Griffith it was voted that the Board of Directors be empowered to draft a Constitution by Law, and the association, to be held at the same place on the second Tuesday of February next.

On motion of Charles H. Murphy was chosen Secretary for the coming year.

Mr. King moved that the Board of Directors be authorized to elect a President and Treasurer from their own number. This was carried.

**LOCAL LETTERS.**

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Carrying on the "Local Letters" of a recent issue of the Tribune, I will make a few more observations.

On motion of Mr. Daniel Jones the meeting proceeded to the election of Directors. The following were unanimously elected: H. C. Goodrich, J. A. King, W. E. McElroy, F. M. Corby, T. E. Raleigh.

Mr. Jones moved that the number of Directors be increased to seven, but that was afterwards withdrawn.

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On motion of Charles H. Murphy was chosen Secretary for the coming year.

Mr. King moved that the Board of Directors be authorized to elect a President and Treasurer from their own number. This was carried.

**FOOT-MOUSE FAIR.**

A woman named Mrs. Varey, carrying an 8-month-old babe in her arms, had an accident to her right hand, which she had to have amputated, and a chunk of sour, black bread, no sugar allowed; for dinner a few potatoes, some watery soup, and a small portion of dry bread to eat; and for dessert a small portion of molasses cake on a tin plate, with molasses as black and thick as printer's ink. But the poor food is endurable compared with the treatment which she received. The woman was deprived of her husband, and four months after his death a little girl was born to her. Since she was in the Poor-House she has been certain death to remain longer, she asked to be allowed to go away. Being refused, she determined to go anyway, and after packing up her few belongings, she started off. I think the climate will be hardly able to bear the difference in the amount of light as compared with what is now given. The streets by this mode will be as well lighted at least that half the present cost.

**A CITIZEN AND ECONOMIST.**

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1875, the County Clerk issued 5,012 marriage licenses.

The prisoners in the jail yesterday were composed of being felons and feeling unconvincing generally owing to their recent vacuousness.

The County Court was engaged yesterday on the claim docket. Claims against the estate of Jesus O. Norton, to the sum of \$7,000, were approved during the day.

The County Clerk yesterday spread out the Assessor's books in the County Commissioner's office for the inspection of the public, in evidence to a resolution of the County Board. There was no formal demand for their perusal, except by the reporters to glean further compensation of the work of the Assessors.

Grand Jury did very little business yesterday, and nothing of importance, owing to the fact that one of the jurors was a man named George Willard, employed in a young man named George Willard, in the same store. His position lost his funds were soon exhausted, and the small balance of his money was given to him to keep him in business.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded a contract for the construction of the West Side Pumping Works, on the corner of Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street: Massey to E. E. Earle, at \$16,672; and a small sum of roasted-bean coffee and a chunk of sour, black bread, no sugar allowed; for dinner a few potatoes, some watery soup, and a small portion of dry bread to eat; and for dessert a small portion of molasses cake on a tin plate, with molasses as black and thick as printer's ink. But the poor food is endurable compared with the treatment which she received. The woman was deprived of her husband, and four months after his death a little girl was born to her. Since she was in the Poor-House she has been certain death to remain longer, she asked to be allowed to go away. Being refused, she determined to go anyway, and after packing up her few belongings, she started off. I think the climate will be hardly able to bear the difference in the amount of light as compared with what is now given. The streets by this mode will be as well lighted at least that half the present cost.

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A short time ago, a popular young man in society called himself in the wholesale house of Carson, Pirie & Co., because he was found to be \$2,100 short in his account. His name was Henry Morris, and he was a son of Ann, rooming with a young man named George Willard, employed in the same store. His position lost his funds were soon exhausted, and the small balance of his money was given to him to keep him in business.

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**THE CITIZEN AND ECONOMIST.**

The County Clerk yesterday considered the estimate of

Saunders was sent for, and, after pumping him out, restored him to his friend, making him promise never again to take anything so violent as arsenic.

Young Morris will leave town to-day for Albany, where his parents reside. A draft is now on its way to this city which will fully compensate the loss for their employer's guilt.

**THE COMMERCIAL LOAN.**

The creditors of the bankrupt Commercial Loan Company and Savings Bank held another meeting last evening for the purpose of receiving propositions from bankers to secure another bank at the place, and out of the time, hours, and expenses made their appearance, not even Gen. Hammonton, of the City Savings Bank, who made a proposition last Sunday. It was the general opinion among those present that no banker could assume any of the liabilities of the old concern and do a profitable business, and it is not likely that another meeting for the purpose will be held.

The meeting was well attended, was called to order at half-past 8 o'clock by Ald. J. Jones, member of the Examining Committee. He stated that no bankers had made their appearance, and that the meeting had to be adjourned to the winter for which the meeting had been called. The Committee, however, had received during the day a statement from Mr. Hart, attorney for the Commercial Loan Company, which urged his motion, and Mr. Johnson's amendment, the latter contending that the suggestion of Mr. McCaffrey, that the goods could be bought at J. J. McGuire's, at regular price-list, as had been done in the Insurance Society.

Mr. Guenther moved that a committee of three be appointed to inquire from wholesale dealers what the goods could be purchased for.

Mr. Johnson offered as an amendment that the plumber (Mr. Hogan) purchase the material, and that the bill be paid to him.

Mr. Guenther was in favor of letting the work by contract, not seeing to understand at the time that the job had already been given to Mr. Hart.

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